its policy be a wise one? An army be necessary to ace or punica fracts in naturalization. But the seek or punica fracts in naturalization. But the streets of our State and country, peopled from acir origin by sud owing so much of their greatness a men of foreign birth, and to which the tide of maigration so incessantly and rapidly flows, depand that additional rather than diminished lacilities should be extended to all those or good moral that activities the state of t

must not forget that during the late war, when country needed them to fight the battles of the , we extended to them the privileges of cittzenatter one year's service and an honorable disc, as one of the rewards for their fidelity to the nment. Now, in the time of peace, their serare quite as valumble in developing the rece of our new Territories and of the Southern, and in assisting, by their industry and toil, to out a practical solution of the great problem of struction, and every inducement should be exit to them.

reconstruction, and every inducement should be extended to them.

Few questions of principle or policy will be presented for your consideration towards the decision of which precedent or experience will not furnish out an accurate guide or, at least, effective aid. We need only to the discharge of our trusts in our espective departments, grave, responsible and unerous as they are, an earnest spirit, a constant ad viginant regard for the public interests and an accasing watenfulness in maintaining the integrity, mor and disgnity of the State. With these we can fain to meet the just expectations of the people. But beyond the limits of our jurisdiction there are estions and principles of far wider significance in those which engage our official consideration; the appear to us as citizens of a common county wince a press upon the people in the form of usual responsibilities, and in which we all have a pand abiding interest. I allude to the national es which await solution. I do not intend to to to them in a partisan spirit or to discous a still length. These issues have presented and distinct questions of government, of occand taxation, resulting from the rebellion, we are writhout guides in previous history to us to their determination. Nearly four years elapsed since the close of the rebellion and the distinction and restore to their people peace and otives to industry; and yet how little has been owards these ends.

The bear its share of the taxation entailed by and the North relieved of its unequal religious, while the whole country, resuming its commarcial reliations, would be so far adin prosperity and power that in a few years undid troubles would cease to be the subject by. Instead of securing these results constituted in the subversion of tation, and the subversion of tation, and the subversion of tation, and the subversion of the propersion of tation, and the subversion of the propersion of tation, and the subversion of the problem of the propersion of tation, and the subversion of the problem of the prop

of anxiety. Instead of securing these results Congress has directed its enorts to the suppression of representation, and the subversion of republican government. In the States, prolonging the subserviency of the civil to the military power and postponing the return of peace. The people, at the late election, have chosen by their surrage the Chief Magnarate to whose guidance they are willing to commit the destinies of the country and the settlement of the issues which disturb it. These questions do not belong to party, but to the whole country and it should be our earnest prayer that he who has been thus chosen shall prove equal to the great trust with which he is charged.

Party organizations must be kept up as the means of preserving great principles and maintaining the integrity of the government and the liberties of the people. The majority of the citizens of this State who opposed the policy of the present dominant party in the country and the election of the candidate for the Freadency adhere firmly to their views of public policy, the adoption of which they believe will anord the earliest and best estiment of the great questions which now distract us. They will, however, lay aside all merely partisan considerations and Jona in a common spirit of magnanimity and patriotism in sustaining any deministration of the federal government in every sarnest enort which is shall make to restore its credit, to maintain the public rath, to re-establish the authority of the constitution, to nathe all one people in mitty and concord, to give peace and prosperity to its sections of the Union and to assert among nations the honor of our flag and the rights of those who claim its protection.

There is a spirit of party intolerance growing up-

esentatives of the people with detraction insirepresentation, and impairs their usefulness he discharge of important trusts invoving public welfare. I consider this a dangerous Public officers, both federal and State, and not prejudged by and held responsible for their and not prejudged by clamor and party intolers, nor should they be intimidated by either. My is defined by the oath I have taken to execute laws of this State and to support its contion and the constitution of the United ess. I shall endeavor to do it faithfully; and it is a shall uphold and maintain the political rines and principles to which I iam devoted, assert and defend the rights of the State and of people, whose representative I am, I will, as the cutive of this State, support the Executive of United States in every exercise of rightful ority and in every patriotic effort for the welfare are common country. The people will approve to now demands the sacrifice of prejudice and the Causting of the States of Prejudice and Causting of the States of States of Prejudice and Causting of the States of the States of Prejudice and Causting of the States of Prejudice and Causting of the States of t

# CRUELTY TO APPRENTICE BOYS ON SHIPBOARD.

General Genera Jury. The first case tried was where George Golding, a boy between seventeen and eighteen years of age, was the complainant. He testined that he was whipped several times during the voyage—probably forty times; that the defendant frequently compelled him to drink salt water, and upon one occasion he forced him to eat a piece of tobacco as long as a man's Inger; it made him very sick, cansing him to vomit and strain a great deal; he had to drink salt water a number of times, and each time that it was forced upon him the mate declared that it "would strengthen his lungs and give the ship a good name." Hefore the prosecution had introduced all their evidence, the accused withdrew his plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty to the charge. The second insistenent was then read and evidence to substantiate its allegations introduced. Issue Bowers, the complainant, is perhaps eighteen years of age. He is not a very bright boy. He had been out from New York only a few days when the mate began to maltreat him, frequently striking him with a rope's end because he could not remember the name of the ropes. Sometimes he would make him draw a bucket of water from the sea and drink of it until he could hold no more; on one occasion he compelled him to drink four cupruls—almost a gallom—it purfed out his stomach until it looked like a toad's; he was very sick afterward, but received no pil from either of the mates; he was kept sawing wood for a month, and was struck once with a heavy plece of wood; the steward said that he had been going to sea for thirty-seven years and had never seen anybody so bady treated as the accused treated the boys; he went to the master and told him that it must be stopped, and the second make was forbidden to flog of materate the boys, but the prisoner's continued to do so whenever he felt like it—which was very often. The tourt said that he had had never heard of such ourages. The prisoner's continued to do so whenever he felt like it—which was very often. The tourt said that he had had never heard of

PROBABLE ACCIENTAL BEATH OF AN ALLEGED BURDERER.

[From the Utica Herald, Jan. 5.]

Our readers will remember the case of Pedick, who is charged with stabling his brother-in-law at a West Utica salon some months since. Pedick was in juil in this city waiting trial, when he, with several fellow prisoners, effected an escape. A large reward was at once offered by Sheriff Weaver for their recapture. Since that time officers have several times succeeded in getting track of Pedick. Their isst information led them up the Eric canal to a point between Syracuse and Manlius. They learned that Pedick had hired out as steersman on a canal boat going west; that he had made soveral purchases of merchants by the way, and that finally, one dark night, when between the places mentioned above, he was missed by his employers. The captain says he left the boat to "speli" the driver. He had been gone but a short time when it was discovered the tow rope sinckened. Calling to the driver to straighton up no response was given. The boat was stopped and no man could be found, the captain supposing he had run away. Some time after this the body of an unknown man was taken from the water in that vicinity. The body was kept a length of time, but no one claiming the same it was burled. A few days since Deputy Sheriff Domaidson had the body disintered, but the features were so altered as to make positive recognition impossible. The material with which the shirt on the body was made is recognized by the wife of Pedick as being the same as worn by her hisband. Still tother marks lead to the belief that the body is that of Pedick. The restrict has the several sould not be found, these garments baving been taken away.

found, these garments having been taken away.

Garnoting and Robbert in Boston.—Between ten and eleven o'clock last Saturday night a gang of young highwaymen attacked a man hamed Frank Gallagher. of Worcester, in Blackstone street, and, preventing him from making any outery, proceeded to search his pockets. Gallagher had a violent struggle with the robbers, during which his clothing was badly toru, but, as he had no valuables of any gort whatever about him, his assaitants beat a hasty retreat without obtaining even a solitary cent for their labor in perpetrating a high-handed crime. Another man, whose name was not ascertained, was similarly attacked between ten and eleven o'clock on Saturday night, on Elm street, probably by the same gang of villains; but the sudden appearance of officer Kendali, of the Second police, caused them to rup, and they effected their secape without booty.—Bosson Transcript, Jan. 4.

## NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. The Blaisdell and Eckel Case-Another Post-ponement Obtained by Defendants' Coun-

The United States vs. Awah Blaisdell and J. J. Ookel.—This case, which was set down peremptority or trial yesterday, was again, on application of Eckel.—This case, which was set down peremptorily for trial yesterday, was again, on application of defendants' counsel, further postponed for another week. The prosecution has been anxious to get the case disposed of, not only for the ends of justice and for the official character of the officers of the government in this district, but also on account of the expense these protracted and frequent postponements entail upon the government. Collector Bailey, who first brought the charges against the defendants, has been muting to his afforts to prepare the case for

Petitioners in Bankruptcy.
In the 11st of parties who filed petitions in the Bankrupt Court for the week ending January 2, and which was published in the Herald yesterday morning, the name of a petitioner's counsel, Mr. P. C. Taliman, was substituted for the petitioner him-self John H. Robert.

whiskey from a distillery and conspiring to defraud the United States, and Jacob and Moses Depuy, in-dicted for obstructing the Marshal in the execution of process, were arraigned and pleaded not guilty, and the former were held in \$5,000 and the latter in

The Express Companies' War-Judge Bar-nard Vacates His Orders of Liquetion and Receiverably. Blatchford vs. the Merchants' Union Express Com-

Blatchford vs. the Merchants' Union Express Company et al. and the American-Merchants' Union Express Company.—The following order in this case was granted yesterday by Judge Barnard:—

I am satisfied, after more thorough examination, that it is not a case in the first instance for the appointment of a receiver. I am of opinion that all motions of this character should be leard at Special Term only in the first instance, and then only after notice to the adverse parties. This was not done in this case, only, however, because the court had adjourned for the day and term. The order appointing the receiver will, therefore, be sot aside and vacated, and the bond given by the receiver be cancelled, and the injunction heretofore granted is set aside and vacated. Leave is given to plaintiff to apply for such relief as may be advised in the premises.

Man's Inhumanity to Woman—Two Salts on on a Cruise—Bit in a Fit—A Colored Gentleman Seeks His Brether John in a Lady's Hathroom.

Before Justice Dowling.

When the Court of Special Sessions opened yesterday there were more than the usual number of the "tag, rag and bobtain" of the classic locality of the Court of Special Sessions opened yesterday there were more than the usual number of the "tag, rag and bobtain" of the classic locality of the Tomos present as spectators, and a large force of observing M. P.'s occupied front seats. Two court days, had elapsed since the last batch of offenders were disposed of, and it was, therefore, expected that a host of wretches would be presented to the Justice for judgment. From the number of culprits given below who did put in an appearance it will be seen that the expectation was not unfounded.

WIFE BRATINO.

Mary Rughes, a wretched, woe-begone looking woman, whom hunger and hareship had made prematurely old, appeared tremblingly in the witcess box to complain of her husband, John Hughes, a fellow of cadaverous and dirty appearance. She had, she said, five children to support, and her husband never did anything but beat and abuse her. Ten dollars was all she got from him in as many months.

Judge Dowling—I'll teach him to do something else. Two months in the Penttentiary.

Michael Coffee, a rough-looking enstomer, appeared on the complaint of his wife Anne, who bore marks on her face of a severe beating received from the hands of her legel lord. Mickey did nothing towards the support of his numerous progeny, but amused himself "flinging things around" and beating his wife unmercifully whenever he wanted bodily exercise.

Judge Dowling requested Mickey to take the care

in the wife unmercifully whenever he wanted bodily exercise.

Judge Dowling requested Mickey to take the cara for Sing Sing, and remain at the hotel of the State in that village for two months. He departed, but not without casting a look of walloping meaning at his battered haif.

"THERE SALTS.

"There are water sharks and land sharks." Edward Jackson, Michael Christofore and Thomas Murphy belonged to the former class. They were accused, much to their disgust, with having walked off wish one shirt—the property of one Walker—and several other articles. Murphy said he followed the sea, but his face was innocent of water, sait or fresh, and he looked as dry and crusty as a navy biscuit. A gentleman present who had made the voyage to Coney bisand volunteered an opinion that the other two worthles were genuine salts, and the testimony was received with thanks.

Marphy was told to go to sea at once, and Tom and Mike were Induced to accept the accommodations of the city for ten days.

A CURIOUS CASE.

James C, Fpisy found Thomas Reypolds in a fit,

il the assistance he could. Thomas, not know-in his mad state whether he was attacked by res or assisted by a Santaritan, caught hold of Foley's hands with his teeth and commenced to heen, which raised the good man's ire and made forget his humanity in his thirst for vengeance, officer was called and Reynolds was arrested for nut and battery.

LOST HIS RECTUER.

Mr. George H. Curley appeared to proscente a clored gentleman rejoicing in the name of John Villiams, who tooked as soleran and as black as leorge Washington's statue in Union square. Mrs. uriey said that she went into to her bathroom and ound a big black man there—oh, he was so black!

Judge Dowling—He'd be white if he could, no could, c

ig black fellow, inge Thompson, very much colored gentleman, ing called, crept softly into the witness box and d profoundly at the magnificent decorations of ourt lately made by the rain.

at nigger my brother?" he asked, in reply to a le inquiry of the Judge; "oh, no; he kem into de and asked for its brudder John, an' I iet 'im go atra; Misses found 'im in de bathroom; he said

he was looking for his brudder John."

Judge Dowing—This case is remarkably clear, John. You went into the house to steal; you could not be looking for the other John; for it seldom happens that there are two brother Johns in one family. I'll send you to Sing Sing for six months. With due diligence you will find brother John there, I have no doubt. Exit John.

STOLE A PIECE OF BACON.

Urban Franciso was introduced to the court. "Tarfy was a Welchman, Tarfy was a thief," but Urban was an Italian and stole a piece of bacon. Uroan intimated that Mr. Chuck, the proprietor of the hog meat in question, chucked it to him, but failing to make out his case, had to take his departure for the musically named village on the Hudson, there to remain six months.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY .- The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, as indicated by the thermo-

THE LIQUOR DEALERS' SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of the New York Liquor Dealers' Society, which was held last evening, at the Metropolitan Rooms, Hester street, Mr. D. V. Freeman was elected President and Mr. John Marchant Secretary for the

THE BOARD OF EXCISE.-This Board met yesterday. There were but fourteen cases on the calendar, and none of any particular importance. The licenses of James McNuity, No. 130 Fulton street, Brooklyn, and John Rice, No. 47 Mangin street, this city, were

mayor's Office.—Mayor Hall contemplated issu-ing a proclamation offering a reward for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Mr. Charles M. Rogara; but on maxing inquiry of the Folice Commissioners he learned from them that they had already offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest of the murderers.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.-A young man named ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.—A young man named William Hirschberg, eighteen years of age, employed as a porter and driver by W. G. Wheeler & Co., 25 New Chambers street was sent to the Shoe and Leather Bank yesterday to have a check for flity dollars cashed for the firm. The money was obtained, but Hirschberg has not as yet turned up.

DEATH FROM INJURIES.—On Monday night Maurice Naney, of No. 89 Mulberry street, was kdocked down by a runaway horse in Twenty-sixth street, near rhird avenue, and was 80 severely injured that he died yesterday at Bellevie Hospital. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest, and received a verdict of accidental death.

ody of an unknown man was found in a mangled ondition on the Hudson River Railroad track near

REPORM NEEDED.—Politeness is one of the first equisites in a public officer, and the County Clerk Mr. Loew, should see that his subordinates adhered to this rule, but they don't. A gentieman called at the Cierk's office on Monday last, desiring to in spect the new January calendar for the Suprema Court (Circuit), and was so rudely answered by the young man apparently in charge of the principal desk, that he went away in disgust. A polite answer to the principal desk, that he went away in disgust. A polite answer to the principal desk, that he went away in disgust. A polite answer to the principal desk, that he went away in disgust. A polite answer to the man as a rude one and makes better friends to the end.

Frank Ritter, No. 604 East Sixteenth street, owing to an excavation that had been made in an adjoining

THE GERMAN SALOON KEEPERS AND TEMPERANCE LAWS—An invitation has lately been issued and circulated among at the German saloon keepers throughout the country by the Society of German Tavern-keepers of Cincinnati, Ohio, for the meeting of a national convention of their trade in that city in March, April or May next. Each established society of German liquor dealers is to be entitled to three delegates, and three delegates may be sent in addition for each county. The promoters of this convention had better postpone its meeting to midsummer, for if their invitation be generally responded to there would be no hall anywhere in the world large enough to hold the delegates, and the convention will have to meet on the "parrairle," in the "sectifu's sun." The object of this convention is to make a united effort all over the country for a repeal of the prohibitory or restrictive laws which temperance agitation has succeeded in englanding upon the statute books of the several States.

A NATURAL CURIOSITY.—At Wood's Misseum, on Broadway, near Thirtieth street, there is now on THE GERMAN SALOON KEEPERS AND TEMPERANCE

upon the statute books of the several States.

A NATURAL CURIOSITY.—At Wood's Misseum, on Broadway, near Thirtieth street, there is now on exhibition an extraordinary creature, "caught last August off the coast of Maine, in the neighborhood of Eastport, somewhere about Passamaquoddy Bay and Utopia Lake," and not far from Morelli's Islands. The animal, or rather what is left of it in the shape of its stuffed skin, is one of the most remarkable specimens of nature's freaks ever yet discovered. The old Arkansas phrase, "Half horse, half aligntor," would give one but a slight conception of this animal. In appearance it combines in itself every conceivable specimen of the finny style, having the skin of the whale, the pointed nead of the porpose, the dorsal fin of the shark, the flucks of the wairus, the month of a gigantic frog and teeth as no other living creature in the known world. Scientific men, and especially naturalists, are particularly invited by the manager to examine this wondrous animal and determine the class or genus to which it belongs. It is feared that its stay in this city will not be protracted, for about its possession a lawsuit is threatened which may result in its being returned to New England. The controversy has arisen in this wise:—A certain Thomas More claims a prescriptive right to the fisheries of Utopia Lake and all contiguous waters, and, therefore, he insists that this monster of the deep, being taken from his waters, as his property and should be returned to him. There is yet a chance to see this finny "What Is It?" before this suit is decided in favor of the greedy Thomas More.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon. Sixty-one complaints against tenement house owners were made and the attorney ordered to bring suits against them. The Treasurer reported that \$1.595 had been obtained through tenement house suits, for which the legal expenses had been \$531. An inspector reported that in Nos. 431, 431 and 435 East Thirteenth street typhus had been raging for a few days, the disense having broken out among young children abandoned in the street by drunken parents. The children burrowed at nighttime in wagons and coal boxes, and some of them had taken refuge in a basement of one of the houses, where they slept on a quantity of rags found in the place. The house had been thoroughly fumigated. An order, based on a complaint of Dr. Janes, inspector of the Board, was issued to Messra, Briggs, the owners of the premises No. 111 West Twenty-third street, ordering them to thoroughly disinfect with earlonic acid the corrupting carcasses of dead hons now lying there and to remove the carcasses immediately afterwards.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

A Change in the System of Tour Duty of Patroluen.

It will be seen by the following general order which Superintendent Kennedy issued to every police captain yesterday, that the marder of Mr improvement. What is commonly called the "lo cours" (that is to say, when the posts a covered by platoons of men) ended at six the morning, and from that time to eigh o'clock the "dog watch" ensued, during win ont one-half the men employed on the lottours are on duty. It is contended, as a reason is

seven o'clock P. M. Night duty will commence at seven o'clock P. M. and end at seven o'clock A. M. Day duty—First tour, from seven o'clock A. M. to nine o'clock A. M.; second tour, from nine o'clock A. M. to one o'clock P. M.; third tour, from one o'clock P. M. to five o'clock P. M. third tour, from one o'clock P. M. to five o'clock P. M. to seven o'clock P. M. to five o'clock P. M.; second tour, from cleven o'clock P. M. to five o'clock A. M. to seven o'clock P. M. to five o'clock P. M.; second tour, from cleven o'clock P. M. to five o'clock A. M. to seven o'clock A. M.; o'clock P. M. to five o'clock P. M.; second tour, from live o'clock A. M. to seven o'clock A. M.; o'clock P. M. to five o'clock P. M. to five o'clock P. M. to five o'clock P. M. to seven o'clock P. M. to seven o'clock P. M. to seven o'clock P. M.; third tour, from in turn) of the piatoon that performed the second tour of night patrol duty to go to their respective homes and remain until it is time to report to the station house, at aime o'clock A. M., when they will relieve the other section on duty and patrol the precinct until one o'clock P. M. The section relieved at nine o'clock A. M. will, with the exception of one hour for breakfast and one hour for dinner, remain in the station house, as a reserved force, until one o'clock P. M. The section relieved at one o'clock P. M., when they will relieve the section of one hour for dinner, remain in the station house, as a reserve force, until five o'clock P. M. The section relieved at one o'clock P. M., when the platoon on day duty will be relieved by the other platoon.

Captains of police may lift the requirements of the pilotoon that performed the first and third tours of night patrol duty to go to their respective homes and remain (unless their services should be meanpiatoon that performed the first and third tour night patrol duty to go to their respective land and remain (unless their services should be me while required) until five o'clock P. M., when will report for duty. The platoon whose duty it may be to relieve the platoon whose duty it may be to relieve the section who are to perform the first tour of

O'clock A. M.
This general order to remain in force until the 15th
of March next, when it will be suspended and General Order No. 527 will go into force, unless otherwise
ordered. JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.
GEO. W. DILKS, Inspector.

## INCENDIARISM.

The West Thirty-ninth Street Case—Prelimi-nary Examination of the Prisoner White-ford—He is Held to Answer the Charge of

Fire Marshal Brackett having concluded his pre-minary examination regarding the alleged attempt f Samuel Whiteford to burn the tenement house No. 435 West Thirty-ninth street on Sunday last, and No. 4.5 West Thirty-finth street on Sunday has, and finding evidence sufficient, in connection with the prisoner's admissions, to warrant his arraignment before a police magistrate, he caused the accused to be taken before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Martet Police Court, yesterday morning, when the fol-

iowing addavits were submitted:—

STATEMENT OF JOHN DOUGHERTY.

John Dougherty, being duly sworn, says:—I reside at 436 West Thirty-ninth street; the building is five stories in height, with four families on each floor; I know Samuel Whiteford; he occupies rooms on the

I heard my wire cry "Fire," when, suspecting Whiteford had fired his rooms, I ran into the hai and burst
open the door leading to them; on entering I
found flames and sincke, the fire blazing nearly to
the celling, at least eight or nine feet high; there
was a quantity of barrel staves piled up, under
which there was a lot of rags, both of which and the
flooring were on fire; there was no carpet on the
floor; some one handed me a washiub of water, and
I extinguished the flames; at that time I found to
accused lying down under the window, but he got
up without assistance; I asked him if he intended
"burning us all up;" he said, "No, only some old
papers;" I believe the fire was kindled by Whittoford
with a wilful and malicious linent.

The accused, after his arrest, had his examination
in the Twentieth precinct station house, and being
notified he could answer or not such questions as
were put to him, as they would be used in evidence
against him, said:—About ten o'clock on Sunday
morning last my wife and I had an altercation, when
she, for some remark I made, struck me in the face;
immediately after she took the children and
left the apartment; I then laid down on
the bed, but how long I remained there I
cannot say, as I had been drinking; I remember getting up and going to a trunk in an adjoining room to
get some clothes; finding a barrel containing dirty
linen on top of the trunk I threw it on the foor and
broke it up, and then drew the trunk into my room;
I opened it and took out some papers and laid them
beside it and the remains of the broken barrel; I then
took a match from the mantie and, having lighted it,
set the papers on fire; I have no recollection after
setting them on fire outil I was lifted from the foor
by a person unknown to me; my motive in kindling
the fire was to destry the papers taken from the
trunk, and belonging to my wile Margaret, as I did
not want losse, the woman with whom I am now
living, to see them.

Omor Daniel Smith, of the Twentieth precinct, who
arrested Whiteford, also te

## THE LATE EXPLOSION.

A Truly Heartrending Case for the Benevolent.

The appalling accident in the lower bay on Sun-

The appalling accident in the lower bay on Sunday last has plunged once happy families into the deepest mourning. But the direful effects of the catastrophe do not end with tears, for the result is not to be measured by the annihilation of three or four lives. Perhaps of all the heartrending cases of persons suddenly deprived of a means of subsistence that of Mrs. Churchill, wife of the gallant mistence that of Mrs. Churchill, wife of the gallant captain, who was blown to atoms, is without a parallel. None that has ever been heard of appears to the charitable with more powerful accents. parallel. None that has ever been heard of appears to the charitable with more powerful accents. Gifted with all the accompishments that could adorn a woman, and brought up amid the comforts and happiness of a Southern home, she now lies a helpless cripple, friendless, penniless and bereft of her only support. During Sherman's raid on Charleston her father's house was set on fire, and when endeavoring to save her life by jumping from the window of the second story she fell to the ground, her form shattered and destroyed for life. She is now in the prime of youth; but what is such youth to her? Her husband, formerly a most efficient officer of the United States Navy, who headed the daring expedition to raise the steamship Sectiand, is now gone to his account, while his young widow greans with acute pain upon a bed of sickness, stunned by the calamity, paralyzed by infirmity and without a friend in the wide world. The Beimont Hotel has been her residence for some time past, and it is proposed, if possible, to send har to her aged mother, whose entire property was confiscated, and who new lives on very stender means in Georgia. It is needless to say more. If such a case as this will not arouse the substantial sympathy of the humane then, truly, charity has no friends. Up to the present Mr. and Mra. Richards, of the Beimont Hotel, Fulton street, have been unremitting in their attentions toward the distressed lady. Any assistance forwarded to the hotel will be thankfully received, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the behevolent will take this fitting opportunity to aid the object in view.

NEW YORK DISPORICAL SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting Last Night-Pinancial Report for the Year-Other Reports-Election of Officers.

neeting last evening at the hall of the society, cor-er of Second avenue and Eleventh street. The attendance was good, a number of ladies being present. Owing to the absence of the president, Mr. Schell, the chairman of the Executive Committee was chosen to preside. The proceedings commenced was chosen to preside. The proceedings commenced by the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting. The librarian then read a list of donations to the society, giving particulars with regard to some. Several now members were elected and others proposed, among whom, as honorary members, the name of Governor Hoffman was mentioned. The chairman announced that as the meeting was an annual one the business would consist of the reading of the various reports and the election of filters for the ensuing year. The first in order was the TREASUREN'S REPORT.

| report. The following were the receipts:— Balance on hand January 1, 1868. Receipts from annual dues. Receipts from life members Rent of hall. Interest from Grosvenor fund. Interest from Thomas fund. Sons of Rhode Island. | 11,470<br>700<br>1,507<br>700<br>24 |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Total. Payments for 1898  | \$14,820<br>12,170                  |
| Balance in hand to Manhattan Bank. Stocks on hand belonging to the followicounts:— Grosvenor fund. Josiah Thomas fund. Sons of Rhode Island fund. Publication fund Balance in Bank of America.                                | 10,000<br>300<br>000<br>18,500      |
| Mr. Fig.D remarked, after reading the repo  | 932,380<br>rt, tha                  |

the country.

Dr. Osgood's motion was carried and the chairman appointed Mesers, H. K. Bogari, Islam and Stuyvesant as a committee to and the report.

Librarian's Epidem.

Mr. George H. Moore, the librarian, then read his report. After speaking of the continued progress of the society in this direction, he stated that there had been presented to the library during the year—Books, 687; pamphiets, 3,663; seventeen bound volumes of newspapers and twenty-six manuscripts, besides the Reid papers and manuacripts relating to the public schools; five bound volumes of mags, two photographs, several valuable portraits and seven

some members since the last annual meeting,
ELECTION OF OFFICIERS.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was
then gone into and resulted in the mainlinous choice
of the following gentlemen:—President, Hamilton
Fish, L. L. D.; First Vice President, Hamilton
Witt, D. D.; Second Vice President, Gulian C. Ver
planck, L. L. D.; Foreign Corresponding Secretary,
John Romeyn Broadhead, L. L. D.; Domestic Corresponding Secretary, William J. Roppin; Recording Secretary, Andrew Warner; Treasurer, Benjamin
H. Field; Librarian, George H. Moore.

## CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

The annual report of the Croton Aqueduct Department, which was presented at the meeting of the loard of Aldermen on Monday last, is quite extensive and exhaustive in regard to the work performed by the different bureaus into which the department is divided. The following extracts from the report will be found to be of interest:-

distribution is 65,925; manufactories, 1,617; charebes, 307.

The number of buildings supplied with water, for which no revenue is received, is as follows:—
Occupied by Metropolitan Fire Department. 61
Occupied by Metropolitan Polee Department. 52
Occupied by Department of Charities and Correction. 56
Occupied by Board of Education. 112
Occupied by markets. 10
In City Hail Park. 6

## BURGLARY BY BUYS UNDER PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCES.

Arthur Stewart, resising at No. 15s West Twentyfirst, caused the arraignment of two boys, Louis
Fitzgeraid, aged fourteen, and James Smith, aged
sixteen, before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market
Police Court, yesterday morning, on the charge of
burgiary. The circumstances connected with the
case are somewhat peculiar, manifesting on the part
of Fitzgeraid an abose of condeence which seems
really frightful in one so youthful. This boy has
long been a friend of the Stewart family and last
evening visited them. While most of the inmates of
the house were engaged he, it is alleged, descended
to the front basement door, admitting his young accomplice, who immediately secreted himself. Shortly
after wards Fitzgeraid left the house, saying that
he was going home, but, within an hour or two he
secretly returned, and Smith, emerging from his
hiding place at a given mignal, let him into the
house through the basement. So far everything
with these young burglans was prosperous. After
the family had retired the boys went into the
paired and surprised them, but before he
could effect their detention they secaped into the
surprised to get their detention of officers of value,
amounting to \$200, and were about to depart with
them, when Mr. Stowart who had been out, came
into the house and surprised them, but before he
could effect their detention they secaped into the
surprised the whole and surprised them, but before he
could effect their detention they secaped into the
surprised the whole and they secaped into
the firm when Mr. Stowart who had been out, came
into the house and surprised them, but before he
could effect their detention they secaped into the
surprised the whole and they seemed into
the office where the property. As they ran from the house
they were guitty and expressed greats profiled the server and prove the house that they were guitty and expressed great pentience.

Smith assuring of the time the circumstances of the four
they be surprised the server the profile of the lower of the
the family serve Arthur Stewart, residing at No. 158 West Twenty-

commencement of the Inquest-Medical Ten mony-The Prisoner Tallant Identified the Colored Boy-Other Parties Said to Implicated-Tallant Kept in Custody. An investigation into the circumstances a

An investigation into the circumstances attendithe death of Mr. Charles M. Rogers, who died for
wounds received from an unknown main or Thuday morning while he was sweeping the area of I
house in East Twelfth street, was commenced yterday morning by Coroner Flynn at the Corone
office, No. 4 Centre street.

The circumstances of this peculiar case ha
already been published in the RESALD.

The proceedings commenced by the submitting
the medical testimony.

TESTIMONY OF DR. MAXWELL.
W. H. Maxwell, M. D., residing at 44 East Twel
street, deposed as follows:—I saw Charles M. Roge
residing at 42 East Twelfth street, on the morning December 31, at fifteen or twenty minutes past sev o'clock; said Rogers occupied front parior, lyin upon a couch, with pallid countenance, skin moli-and moaning from pain in abdomen; pulse sevent and the interior spinous process of neu-said wound extended obliquely downwa-two inches or more in length and enter

and healthy stores have driven away the noxion groggeres and houses of prositution. On the second air there is less reason now for removal than at large during the last twenty diveyears.

There is, however, one fact which is scarcely, if all, toached upon in the remonstrance, v.z.: that the patients are wanting. The building once filled with the sick is mainly used for a private institution established and mow kept up for private advantag. The medical school attached mominally to the Uryersity of New York, since their clinical inceptiving: a room from the hospital, and with it the private of clinical instruction—alike beneficial to the nospital the college and the pupils.

The other buildings are imperfectly filled. The building of the Ward's Island tospitals, the Nemer's Retreat, the Brooklyn Hospital, the Nemer's Retreat, the Repoklyn Hospital, the Nemer's Retreat, the Repoklyn Hospital, the Nemer's Retreat, the Repoklyn Hospital, the hard workshops which formerly furnished suc frequent injuries from accidents are moved up toward into adjacent towas, and their guotase of Believue, St. Luke's and The Sisters' Hospital. Ad to this the increased reputation of special hospital for diseases of the eye and ear, of females, of clidren, for Jews, for Germans, for Catholis, for Epic copalians, and it is easily seen why the glory is lared has departed.

Pinally, the selection of its medical men has no been such as to continue the reputation of the hospital at that high standard to which it formerly a tained. There were giants in those days, and was because they showed their extra Inches that the were appointed to the high places. Latterly men as appointed by nepotism—the sons, nephews, and cousine dy serious provided, appointed so the high piaces. Interfry men as appointed by nepotism—the sons, nephews, and well earned distinction. Event if half crazy—why appoint him, and he can resign, you know if An yet, while the New York Hospital has never once to lie some hold of the last quarter of a century had a real advance ma

AUGUSTUS K. GARDNER, M. D.